THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.;** telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 539.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Rubber (crude) from the Kasai District (Congo State) ...	8th June, 1911	513
Paper-Sample for Uruguayan Newspaper Contract	25th May, „	388
Kaolin discovered in Venezuela	27th Apr., „	197
Fibre from the Bark of a Bolivian Tree, found to be susceptible of spinning...	20th „ „	150
Cotton Goods (Blue Denims and Striped Domestics) produced in Guatemala; also Blue Denims imported there from the United States	6th „ „	20
Candelilla Wax from Mexico	„ „	16
Rope (Servian and Italian) and String (Italian) sold at Adrianople	2nd Feb., „	236

Attention is called to the following notices:— Page.

Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade 539

List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions 540

List of the **more important Articles** contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications,** &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 536

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Wrought Iron; Copper Pipes, Brass Sheets, &c.; Spring Steel; Soap; Lamps, &c.; Points and Crossings; Tank Plates; Water Cranes, &c.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders up to 11 a.m. on 15th June for the supply of the following material:—*Wrought iron (Grade "A"); wrought iron (Grades "B" and "C"); copper pipes, brass sheets, &c.; spring steel; soap; carbolic acid powder and fluid; lamps and lamp fittings, &c.; lamp glasses, &c.; points and crossings; cast-iron tank plates, &c.; water cranes.* Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address, should be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron (Grade "A")," or as the case may be.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. R. Grigg) reports that the agent in Vancouver of a farmers' association of Western Canada desires to get into touch with British manufacturers of the following agricultural machinery and implements, viz. :—self-binders, ploughs, farming traction engines, harrows, binder twine, butter making machinery, wire fencing, windmills, farm wagons, hoes, drills, horse rakes, mowers and reapers, drag rakes, packers.

The name of the Association may be obtained by British agricultural machinery makers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. For further information, enquiry may be made of the Imperial Trade Correspondent, Mr. P. G. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., 144, Water Street, Vancouver. (13,335.)

Motor Cars. See notice on p. 505.

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Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A firm at Glasgow manufacturing **machine tools** wish to appoint a resident established firm in Canada as agent for the sale of their manufactures.

A Lancashire firm manufacturing all descriptions of **felts** desire to get into communication with wholesale saddlers and others in Canada who might be likely importers.

A correspondent in the Midlands is in the market for 40,000 **maple wood blocks**, 9 in. by 3 in. by 1½ in., and would like to receive quotations either from United Kingdom importers or directly from Canadian shippers.

A Lancashire firm is in the market for **sycamore blocks** from 6 in. to 48 in. diameter, and in lengths of from 2 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft., roughly trimmed with the adze.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of manufacturers' agents at Vancouver are desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to do **business in Western Canada.**

A Welsh correspondent who is shortly proceeding to Canada desires to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **builders' supplies.**

A Canadian correspondent who is at present in this country is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **hardware, paint, glass and china** desirous of doing business in British Columbia.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (13,985.)

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Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Lancashire firm manufacturing all kinds of **electric light fittings, radiators,** and **electrical accessories,** wish to extend their business to Canada.

A London Company desire the addresses of Canadian producers of **chrome ore.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm of manufacturers' agents ask to be placed in communication with a reliable shipper in the United Kingdom of **candied peels** of various kinds.

A firm in Victoria, British Columbia, would be pleased to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **chocolate** and of **cocoa** who are not already doing business in British Columbia.

A firm of wholesale hardware merchants in Victoria, British Columbia, invite quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **bathroom and sanitary earthenware and fittings,** and also **household and hotel crockery.**

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

Telephone Switchboards and Parts; Lead-Covered Telegraph Cable.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 25th July, for the supply of various telephone switchboards and parts (Schedule No. 507).

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 8th August, for the supply of 5 miles of paper insulated, lead-covered telegraph cable, with screened conductors (Schedule No. 529).

A deposit of 5 *per cent. on the first* 1,000*l.*, *and of* 2½ *per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

For copies of the specifications and forms of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,076.)

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Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Agencies for Manufactured Goods.

An Australian company manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages, ærated waters, &c., having a branch office in London, factories and offices in Melbourne and Sydney, and agents in other towns, desire to take up sole buying agencies for all kinds of manufactured goods (any trade) and manufacturers' requirements, a special department being created for this purpose.

Communications from British manufacturers in this connection should be addressed to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. (13,781.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Commercial Enquiry.

A private company registered under the 1908 Act is prepared to undertake London agencies for any kind of business in financial matters.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (14,060.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Motor Tower Wagon.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Corporation for the supply and delivery of a motor tower wagon and accessories for the Electric Tramways Department. Tenders, marked "Tender for Motor Tower Wagon, Contract No. 161," will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 4 p.m. on 24th August. *A deposit of* 35*l. must accompany each tender. The contractor must have a representative in New Zealand.*

A copy of the conditions of tender and specification, together with a photograph of the wagon referred to in the specification, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,075.)

Overhead Tramway Material.

A further report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner states that tenders are invited by the Gonville and Castlecliff Tramway Board of Wanganui for the supply and delivery of overhead tramway material, feeders, &c. Tenders, marked "Tender for Overhead Material," will be received by the Secretary, Gonville and Castlecliff Tramway Board, Ridgway Street, Wanganui, New Zealand, up to 4 p.m. on 14th August. Tenders must state the earliest possible date of delivery of the first consignment. *A deposit of* 50*l. must accompany each tender. The contractor must have a representative in New Zealand.*

A copy of the conditions of tender and specification, together with an illustrative drawing, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,074.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Steel Rails—British Standard Specifications to be observed.

With reference to the notice on p. 379 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th May relative to a call by the South African Railways Administration for tenders for the supply of rails, fishplates and chairplates, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports by cable, in connection with clause 3 of the conditions of contract, that the British Standard Specifications must be followed for the 80 lbs. rail section, notwithstanding the details as shown on drawing No. 7,629. Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 27th June.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender and of drawing No. 7,629 may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,047.)

Sanitary Pails.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of 2,500 stamped steel sanitary pails and lids, and 500 rubber rings. Tenders, marked "Tender for Sanitary Pails and Lids," will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 21st July. Tenderers must state the names of two sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, if called on to do so.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a drawing, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,068.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Steel Rails and Fishplates.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government, invite tenders for the supply of about 4,560 tons of Bessemer acid steel rails and fishplates, British standard section, 60 lb. Tenders in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for Rails and Fishplates," will be received by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., up to noon on 14th June. Copies of the form of tender and all particulars may be obtained from the Crown Agents on payment of a deposit of 1*l.*, returnable on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. (13,968.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Sewerage Works; Sewage Collection Vans and Pails.

With reference to the notice on p. 175 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January relative to proposed sewerage improvement works at Singapore, the Registrar of Imports and Exports at that port (Mr. A. Stuart) reports that the scheme submitted by the Municipal Engineer, which is a modification of that previously

Openings for British Trade.

suggested by the expert, has been adopted by the Municipal Commissioners. The cost of its execution is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars (about 233,000*l.*), and it is intended to apply for permission to borrow this sum. The cost of the sewers and disposal works is put at 153,000*l.*, and, that of specially constructed vans and pails for the system of collection of nightsoil, to work concurrently with the sewer system, at 21,200*l.* The rest of the expenditure will be on constructing back lanes in certain parts. (13,412.)

EGYPT.

Glazing Glass.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G.) notifies that the War Department invite tenders for the supply of 20,300 sheets of glass, ordinary glazing quality. Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at Mr. Webb's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., where tenders will be received up to 20th July, to remain open for 30 days from that date. It should be noted that tenderers who have not previously contracted for the supply of stores to the Egyptian War Department must give two references, one of which is to be from a bank.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,998.)

Carbolic Acid : Soft Soap.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 22nd May notifies that tenders are invited, up to 1 p.m. on 15th July, for the supply to the Department of Public Health of crude carbolic acid and soft soap. Forms of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the Director of Stores, Central Administration, Department of Public Health, Cairo. Offers should be made on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.). Tenders should be addressed to the Director-General, Department of Public Health, Cairo, and marked in left-hand corner: "Tender for Crude Carbolic Acid and Soft Soap." *Tenders from abroad must be legalised.* Legalisation may be effected either (*a*) by having the documents attested by a Turkish Consul in the United Kingdom, which is the preferable method, or (*b*) by having them attested by a notary public *and* by the British Consul at Cairo.

Glass Lamps.

The same issue of the "Journal" notifies that tenders are invited by the Ministry of Finance* for the supply of 250 glass globe-shaped lamps. Sealed tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, as above) will be received at the Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up to noon on 29th June.

* It is to be noted that (legal) domicile in Egypt is necessary for the contractor in the case of contracts with the Ministry of Finance. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 408 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, and p. 176 of the issue of 26th January, 1911.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Electric Pumping Installation.

With reference to the notice on p. 445 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June relative to a call by the Ministry of Public Works for tenders for the supply and erection of a complete electric pumping installation, the "Journal Officiel" of 27th May notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended till 10 a.m. on 24th June.* Tenders should be sent to the Ministry of Public Works, Cairo.

Copies of the specifications and plans may be obtained from the office of the Controller-General, Main Drainage Department, Public Works Ministry, Cairo, on payment of the sum of £E. 2 (2*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*).

Petrol for Motors.

The "Journal" of 27th May also notifies that tenders are invited by the Local Commission of Kafr el Zayat for the supply of 16,700 gallons of petrol for motors. Tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.), will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Locale de Kafr el Zayat" up to noon on 20th June.* *A deposit of* 10 *per cent. of the value of the offer is required with each tender.* The conditions of tender may be seen at the offices of the Commission at Kafr el Zayat.

RUSSIA.

Cement.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the official "Commercial and Industrial Gazette" (St. Petersburg) of 17th May, there is a great lack of cement in Russia, and prices have risen of late by from 50 to 100 per cent. This is due to the rapid growth of towns, to sanitary improvements, public works, port improvements, and industrial and commercial building extension generally. The home production is quite insufficient to satisfy the demand, and the Moscow Government Zemstvo is applying to the Minister of Finance for the remission of the Customs duty (of 12 c. per poud, or about 9½*d.* per cwt.) on foreign Portland cement, and for reduced freight rates.

In this connection it may be noted that the imports of Portland cement into Russia by way of the European frontiers amounted in 1910 to 1,982,000 pouds, valued at 594,000 roubles, as against 244,000 pouds, valued at 97,000 roubles, in 1908. The imports by all frontiers in 1908 were 423,000 pouds, of which 334,467 pouds came from Germany. The imports of other cement in 1910 by European frontiers were 1,319,000 pouds, valued at 397,000 roubles. as compared with 410,000 pouds, valued at 162,000 roubles, in 1908.

(13,177.)

Note.—1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about). Rouble = 2*s.* 1⅓*d.*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and these intimations will therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Egypt who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of 29,700 pairs and 200 single carbon points of various dimensions. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa kulspidser," will be received at "Styrelsens expeditionskontor, Statsbanerne," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 16th June.

Carbon Points.

A copy of the conditions of tender, &c. (in Norwegian) may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,028.)

H.M. Consul also reports that, according to the local press, plans have been prepared by the Christiania Harbour Board, and are to be submitted to the Town Council, for the erection at that place of a large corn silo with a capacity of 8,000 tons, at a cost of between 22,000*l.* and 28,000*l.* The Harbour Board contemplate letting it on a twenty-five years concession to a private company. Communications might be addressed to "Kristiania Havnestyre," Christiania. (12,946.)

Corn Silo Plant.

DENMARK.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 31st May states that the port authorities of Nakskov will shortly invite tenders for the improvement of the harbour. The cost of the work is estimated at 200,000 kroner (about 11,000*l.*).

Harbour Works.

CONGO STATE.

H.M. Consul at Boma (Mr. H. G. Mackie) reports that a scheme is on foot for building an electric railway from Matadi to the neighbouring hills, to enable the Europeans to live out of the town where the climate is excessively hot. (C. 3,929.)

Electric Railway Material.

FRANCE.

The British Vice-Consul at Nantes (Mr. A. Trillot) reports that a special credit of 14,000,000 frs. (560,000*l.*) has been voted by the "Conseil Général" of the Department of Loire-Inférieure and by the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Authorities of Nantes towards the carrying out of the following works:—(1) Improvement works to the river above Nantes for a distance of about 12 miles; (2) dredging operations and clearing away of rocks in two arms of the river; (3) construction of about 1½ miles of quays and ferro-concrete wharves; (4) re-construc-

River Improvement Works; Dredging, &c.; Quay and Wharf Construction; Bridgework; Dry Dock Construction.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference (apart from Customs duties) is given to Norwegian manufacturers, and that it is obligatory that a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian firm) should act for tenderers not residing in Norway.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

tion of two bridges: (5) construction of a dry dock. The cost of these works is estimated at 28,000,000 frs. (1,120,000*l.*), half of which amount will be provided by the Government. (14,111.)

Chilled Meat.

H.M. Vice-Consul at St. Malo (Hon. E. Henniker Major) reports that a merchant at that town desires to get into touch with a British exporter of chilled meat who understands the manner in which the meat must be cut for the French trade. The name and address of the merchant may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, St. Malo. (13,965.)

SPAIN.

Portland Cement.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 26th May notifies that tenders for the supply of 650 tons of Portland cement, in connection with the Andrade Reservoir works, will be received at the offices of the "Junta de Obras Pantano de Andrade, No. 1., Calle de Portugalete," Ardales, Province of Malaga, and at the offices of the "Servicio Central Hidraulico, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the "Gaceta." The contract is open to foreign as well as Spanish manufacturers. *A deposit of* 3,000 *pesetas* (*about* 110*l.*) *will be required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Electric Lighting Plant.

The "Gaceta" of 27th May publishes notices inviting tenders for—

(1) The supply of electric light for a period of 25 years to the municipality of Toro (province of Zamora); tenders, which will be opened at 11 a.m. on 30th June, should be addressed to "El Señor Alcalde, Casa Consistorial," Toro.

(2) The supply of electric light for a period of 10 years to the town of Villarrobledo; tenders, which will be opened at 11 a.m. on the 30th day from that following the date of publication of the notice in the "Gaceta," should be addressed to "El Señor Alcalde, Casa Consistorial," Villarrobledo.

Local representation is practically necessary.

Paving Material.

The "Gaceta" of 31st May contains a notice inviting tenders for the carrying out of paving operations in 18 streets and squares of the city of Málaga. The upset price is put at 538,000 pesetas (about 20,000*l.*). Tenders will be opened on 28th June at the offices of the "Dirección General de Administración local del Ministerio de la Gobernación," Málaga.

Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some materials out of Spain.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Proposed Electric Tramway.

The "Gaceta" of 1st June publishes a notice granting to Don Fernando García Góngora, of Málaga, permission to carry out surveying operations relative to the construction of an overhead electric tramway in the town of Málaga. Eight months are allowed for the drawing up of the plans.

Electric Cranes.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 3rd June states that tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on 20th June (and opened at 1 p.m. on 21st June) by the "Secretaría del Junta de Obras del Puerto de Cadiz," Cadiz, for the supply of four electric cranes for the port. *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract is required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the contract price.* Particulars can be obtained from the above-mentioned "Secretaría," and from the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Coal Handling Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, according to the "Delagoa Bay Gazette," the Port Authorities at Lourenço Marques are contemplating the installation, at an early date, of a coal handling plant with a capacity of about 3,500 tons per diem. The address to which communications should be sent may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,572.)

ITALY.

Zinc.

The British Vice-Consul at Spezia (Mr. H. C. Ricardo) reports that tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 22nd July, at the Royal Arsenals at Spezia and Venice for the supply to the Italian Naval Authorities of pig and sheet zinc. The total estimated value of the contract is 11,410 lire (about 456*l.*); *a deposit of* 1,150 *lire* (46*l.*) *will be required to qualify any tender. Local representation is practically necessary.*

A copy of the specification and conditions (in Italian) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,964.)

Various Old Metals on Sale.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 29th May notifies that tenders will be opened on 17th June, simultaneously by the "Signor Direttore Generale dei Servizi Amministrativi e delle Contabilità, Ministero della Marina," and at the Royal Arsenals at Spezia and Naples, for the purchase, in 14 lots, of various bronze, white metal, brass, copper, zinc, lead and steel. The upset price is put at 356,200 lire (14,200*l.*), *and a deposit of* 20 *per cent. will be required to qualify any tender.*

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

The "Gazzetta," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Electric Tramway Material.

The "Gazzetta" of 30th May publishes a decree empowering the "Società Anonima Ferrarese per Trazione-Forza-Luce," domiciled at Ferrara, to construct and work various sections of electric tramway in the town of Ferrara.

Mountain Boots.

The "Gazzetta" of 31st May notifies that tenders will be opened on 17th June by the "Direzione di Commissariato Militare del I. Corpo d'Armata, Via Amedeo Avogadro 13," Turin, for the supply, in 20 lots, of 10,000 pairs of mountain boots (new model). *A deposit of* 400 *lire* (16*l.*) *per lot will be required to qualify any tender.*

Although this contract will in all probability be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the contract will involve the purchase of leather, which may have to be obtained out of Italy.

ROUMANIA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Constantza (Mr. L. E. Keyser) on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued :—

Cotton Yarns and Cloth.

Cotton yarns and cloths are the most valuable imports from the United Kingdom, but they are meeting with increasingly keen competition, especially at the hands of Italian manufacturers.

Jute Goods.

Jute goods formerly came almost entirely from the United Kingdom. Now they are largely supplied by Hungary.

Enamelware.

The better quality of enamelware is imported from Germany. No British enamelware or other similar articles for household use are obtainable at Constantza.

Stoves.

Iron heating stoves are universally used. The best are imported from Belgium and Germany. The usual kitchen range is a portable one. An oil cooking stove with an economical consumption might be successfully introduced.

Footwear.

Boots and shoes have hitherto been imported principally from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Snow-shoes are largely worn in winter for the sake of warmth, and rubber overshoes at all seasons in wet weather. The most popular articles come from Russia.

Ink; Typewriters.

The customs duty makes imported note paper too expensive for general use. British writing inks are imported, but their sale appears to be restricted to public offices and large firms, the general public being

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

content with the inferior but cheaper article of German or Roumanian manufacture. Fountain pens are little used; a stationer who stocks a few of a well-known British make states that he rarely sells one.

Typewriters are not stocked locally, but are purchased in Bucharest. There might be openings for a cheap typewriter, but an energetic canvasser would be essential.

Electric Lighting Fittings.

The use of electric light is increasing. The accessories come mainly from Germany and France.

Sewing Machines; Bicycles.

The sewing machines sold at Constantza are all of German manufacture. There is a depôt for German-made Singer machines.

Bicycles are likely to become popular if the projected street improvements are carried out. At present very few bicycles are stocked, and they are all of German make.

Firearms; Cartridge Cases.

There is no shop engaged solely in the sale of firearms, which are retailed by numerous small grocers and drapers. Rifles, revolvers, automatic pistols, and sporting guns, mostly of the cheapest quality and of Belgian manufacture, are stocked. There is no demand for a better-class weapon. Loaded cartridges are unprocurable. Empty cases of foreign manufacture are retailed at 4 fr. (3*s.* 2½*d.*) per 100.

Electrical Goods. See notice on p. 508.

BULGARIA.

Metal Reservoirs.

H.M. Legation at Sofia report that tenders are invited by the Bulgarian State Railway Authorities for the supply of five metal reservoirs. The estimated value of the contract is 20,000 frs. (800*l.*). Tenders, in sealed envelopes, will be received at the "Direction Générale des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, up to 3 p.m. on 16*th*/29th June. *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract will be required from the successful tenderer.*

Only manufacturers may compete. A manufacturer who has not previously supplied material of the kind in question to the Bulgarian State Railways must send with his tender a declaration, by the authorities of an enterprise he has heretofore supplied, that he has executed to their satisfaction a contract for the supply to them of such goods. *Local representation is practically necessary.*

A copy of the conditions of tender, &c. (in German) and drawings may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(14,077.)

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY.

H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople (Mr. H. C. A. Eyres) reports that tenders are invited by the Turkish Ministry of War as follows:—

Screws; Iron and Galvanised Hoops.

(1) For the supply of 30,000 *screws with nuts*, 15,000 *square-headed screws*, 200 *large bronze screws with cleft head*, 5,000 kilogs. of *iron hoops*, 1,000 kilogs. of *galvanised hoops*, &c. Tenders, *accompanied by a deposit of* 10 *per cent.*, will be received at the "Deuxième Section du Quatrième Département de la Ministère de la Marine," Constantinople, up to 15th June.* (14,080.)

Cloth.

(2) For the supply of 100,000 meters of grey cloth for cloaks. Tenders, *accompanied by a deposit*, will be received up to 26th June at the "Commission des Achats, Administration Générale des Fournitures, Ministère de la Guerre," Constantinople, where also specifications may be obtained. (14,078.)

Calico.

(3) For the supply of 600,000 metres of calico for summer clothing. Tenders will be received up to 28th June by the "Commission des Achats," as above, and specifications may be obtained at the same address. (14,078.)

Note.—Local representation is practically necessary in the case of all the above contracts. A list of British commission agents established in Constantinople may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COSTA RICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) on the trade of Costa Rica in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

Metal Lathing; Structural and Roof Iron; Portland Cement.

Severe shocks of earthquake occurred in San José, Cartago and adjacent districts on 13th April, 1910, causing very general damage to buildings. Shocks of varying intensity continued daily for two months, and on 4th May a shock of great violence destroyed the city of Cartago almost completely and caused the death of about 500 inhabitants. The damage to property exceeded 500,000*l.* The rebuilding of Cartago has been commenced, and a considerable impetus has been given to the building trade in the capital. A demand has sprung up for metal lathing, light structural iron, roof iron and Portland cement.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Turkey, who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

The following information is from the report by the British Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) on the trade of that district in 1910–11, which will shortly be issued:—

Furniture; Typewriters.

Cheap chairs and furniture generally are imported into Brazil to a large extent from Austria-Hungary. The sale of office furniture, cheap and light, might be successfully pushed. Typewriters are coming more generally into use.

Clothing.

The Brazilian young man is exceedingly fond of dress, and all novelties in men's clothes should find a ready sale. It must, however, be remembered that the styles in vogue in Brazil are as different as they could possibly be from those in the United Kingdom, and require the personal study of an expert.

As regards ladies' dress, millinery, &c., the very latest fashions are always prevalent in Rio de Janeiro.

Machinery; Railway Material.

There continues to be a steady demand for machinery of all kinds, electrical, agricultural and industrial, as well as for railway material. Trade in locomotives continues to go very largely to the United States.

ARGENTINA.

Electric Railway Material; Tunnelling Material and Plant.

With reference to the notice on p. 469 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th December, 1910, relative to a concession to the Buenos Aires Western Railway Company, Limited, for the construction and working of an underground electric railway in Buenos Aires, the "Boletin Oficial" of 27th April publishes a decree approving a new contract with the company by which the former concession is cancelled. By the present contract the company engages to construct and work an underground electric railway from the neighbourhood of Calle Sadí Carnot under Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Plaza Once de Septiembre, Avenidas Rivadavia, Entre Ríos and de Mayo, to the lines of the port of the capital. The line is to be of 1·676 metres gauge. The electric traction is to be extended from Sadí Carnot along the Plaza Once de Septiembre line of the Company to Moreno station, and the Company is authorised to lay down two additional lines between Caballito and Moreno. The plans for the underground railway are to be submitted within twelve months from the signing of the contract, and the work is to be completed within 3½ years from the approval of the plans.

Irrigation Works.

The "Boletin" of 27th April also contains the text of a contract between the Argentine Director General of Irrigation and the Government of the Province of Salta, by which the National Government engage to establish irrigation works in that Province. 2,000 hectares are to be put under permanent irrigation and 6,000 hectares under temporary irrigation in San Carlos, Rumihuasi and San Rafael, and Las Barrancas and Peñas Blancas.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Irrigation Material.

The "Boletin" of 6th May publishes a decree approving the contract entered into between the Argentine Ministry of Public Works and the Central Argentine Railway, Ltd., empowering the latter to carry out an extensive system of land irrigation in the neighbourhood of the Río Tercero, Province of Córdoba. The cost of the undertaking must not exceed 2,860,000 pesos gold (572,000*l.*).

SIAM.

Steel Bridges.

H.M. Legation at Bangkok report that tenders are invited for the supply to the Siamese State Railway Authorities of six steel bridges. Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 1st September by Mr. H. Gittins, Controlling Engineer, Southern Line, Royal Siamese State Railways, Bangkok, from whose office also copies of the specification, drawings, &c. may be obtained on payment of 4*s.* 6*d.* Copies may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,821.)

CHINA.

Port Works.

According to the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of 1st June, port improvement works are shortly to be undertaken at Chefoo at a cost of 3,000,000 taels (about 360,000*l.*).

Bridge Work.

The "Moniteur" also states that the construction is now proposed of a metal bridge across the Yangtse-kiang, in order to join the Peking-Hankow and Hankow-Canton railways. The bridge is to carry a double railway line, a carriage way, and a footway. The cost of the work is estimated at 10 million taels (about 1,200,000*l.*).

EXHIBITION.

CANADA.

Exhibits of Motor Cars, &c. at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. J. Appleton) reports that special attention is being given this year by the Directors of the annual International Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg to the accommodation of exhibits of motor cars and petrol-propelled vehicles of various kinds. The trade in these has become very considerable during the past two years, and is increasing. Dealers have had some difficulty in coping with the demand, which is largely met by Canadian and United States manufacturers. *As the Winnipeg Exhibition is to be opened on 12th July, it is imperative, says Mr. Appleton, that British manufacturers desiring to exhibit should make immediate application for space.* Full particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, 226, Chamber of Commerce Building, Winnipeg, to whom also applications for space should be addressed. (13,571.)

ENQUIRIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The Board of Trade desire to direct the particular attention of manufacturers and merchants who may wish to address enquiries to H.M. Consular Officers on trade matters in foreign countries, to the advisability of addressing such communications to those Officers by their official designations, *and not by their names*. The adoption of the latter course is liable to involve considerable inconvenience and delay to enquirers, owing to changes in the Consular staff. The Board also desire to point out that much delay will often be avoided by enquirers addressing their applications in the first instance to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as in many cases the Intelligence Branch will be already in possession of the information required.

USE OF MOTOR ENGINES FOR HAULAGE IN MINES IN PRUSSIA.

With reference to the statement in the article on pages 660-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th March that internal combustion motors are not used in the Prussian mines, H.M. Embassy at Berlin now report that this is incorrect. Benzine or benzol motors, electric overhead wire motors ("Oberleitungslokomotiven") or accumulator motors, and compressed air motors are used in the Prussian mines instead of horses, apart from rope and chain apparatus ("Seil und Kettenförderungen"). (9,454 ; 13,816.)

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

South Africa.—The "Cape Times" publishes a letter from its Johannesburg correspondent commenting on the state of trade in that market. Trade, it is stated, has slackened considerably since Easter. Owing to the somewhat indiscriminate granting of credit by oversea houses anxious to get a footing, stocks are too plentiful, and when they are put on the market for financial reasons to be realised for spot cash, the regular traders are affected. In this connection, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa suggests that British merchants dealing with the South African market would do well to take due note of the state of the trade at any particular period—whether it is normal or is the consequence of abnormal demands created by a temporary boom. He adds that it is desirable that they should place their interests in the hands of representatives whose acquaintance with local conditions will enable them to distinguish between a temporary and a permanent movement, and who will thus not burden themselves with stock that must ultimately be disposed of to the detriment of trade generally. (13,622.)

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Roumania.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Bucharest (Mr. E. MacDonell) on the trade of Roumania in 1910, which will shortly be issued :—

It is to be regretted that more direct business is not done between the United Kingdom and Roumania. It is a fact that the Roumanian market is looked upon with suspicion by British merchants and

capitalists, and there can be no doubt that much money has been lost both by individuals and firms; but this is attributable in a great measure to want of caution in selecting the persons with whom to do business. H.M. Consul has met representatives of firms who have been dealing with Roumania for a number of years, and who claim to have made hardly any bad debts.

It would appear that a large field for British enterprise exists in Roumania. The country is exceptionally fertile, and vast quantities of cereals are yearly produced and exported. Many thousand acres of forest cover the slopes of the Carpathians. The mineral resources are practically untouched, and the petroleum industry, though it has assumed considerable proportions, may be said to be still in its infancy. To these natural resources may be added the high state of civilisation of the upper and middle classes, the complete protection of life and property, and the efficient means of transport afforded by the State railways and the Danube.

In view of the above advantages, and of the desire for development and the activity of the Roumanian people, it seems evident that British capitalists and manufacturers could find plenty of scope for their energies. It should always be borne in mind, however, that more British capital has been lost in Roumania through worthless agents and bad connections than through any other cause.

In view of the great facilities afforded by the Orient express, which places London within less than three days' journey of Bucharest, it is to be regretted that more British merchants and prospective investors do not personally visit Roumania, and study the market and local conditions on the spot.

Foreign competition.—British merchants find keen competition in the Roumanian market, though there can be no doubt that, if statistics were available discriminating more exactly the origin of goods, it would be found that British goods command a very fair share of the trade. The principal competitors of the United Kingdom are Germany and Austria-Hungary, Italy to a small degree, and in recent years Russia, as far as locomotives and cheap machines are concerned. British cottons and textiles undoubtedly successfully compete with all others.

The principal factor making for the success of foreign competition is connected with the question of transport and freight. The German State railways convey goods at cheap rates to the Austro-Hungarian frontier; thence the goods are conveyed to the Roumanian frontier over the Austro-Hungarian railways, on which freight rates are notably low. Goods coming from Austria-Hungary and Germany can be ordered and delivered in from 10 to 15 days. To get British goods takes from three to five weeks, and, if they are dispatched by sea, even longer. This delay might be lessened if an enterprising line of steamship owners were to run a regular direct service from the United Kingdom to the Danube. At present freight rates from the United Kingdom overland and by sea show very little difference; but merchants dealing in seasonal goods cannot afford to trust to their orders arriving to date if sent by sea, and therefore a large percentage of piece-goods, woollen goods, laces, &c. are invariably sent overland.

Credit.—This is a matter which also affects competition. British merchants frequently exact c.a.d. or three months, and exceptionally, six months. Foreign firms are more lenient and give six months, 12 months, and even more. In a country like Roumania credit is essential, and, with a competent agent who thoroughly knows his market and customers, there is no reason why easier terms should not be given.

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Roumania, Braila.—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Braila (Mr. W. J. Norcop) on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

The following **electrical goods** are imported:—Dynamo-electrical machines, electric motors, rotary converters, dynamo accessories, accumulators with plates for re-charging, arc lamps and their mechanism, telegraph and telephone apparatus, bells, batteries for medicinal and chemical purposes, switches, wire and cables covered with metal, paper, asbestos, guttapercha, rubber, &c., incandescent lamps, insulators and articles for insulation in earthenware or porcelain. Ventilators are used to some extent in banks, hotels, hospitals, and public institutions. Cinematographs are extremely popular in all towns in Roumania. The steady development of home industries in Roumania is favourable to the import trade in electrical goods. The market, however, is the object of keen competition between the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France. Manufacturers in order to succeed should be represented in Roumania. The leading importers are in Bucharest.

The import business in the Braila district is chiefly carried out through commission agents, who are of great assistance to commercial travellers and to the firms that they represent. Whether British firms avail themselves of the services of commission agents or not, it is highly desirable that, in opening up business relations in that district, firms should send out their own representatives to establish at least their first connections; and it is absolutely necessary for such men to be capable of transacting their business, failing Roumanian, either in German or in French, the former for choice.

The foreign agent or traveller is an expert; he speaks the business language, has circulars and price lists in that language, and will wait upon the would-be buyer at his own shop. He can further give him indulgent terms owing to being in continual and personal contact with him, visiting him several times a year. From experience acquired on the spot, the agent or traveller attains a knowledge of his customer's commercial and financial standing, and thus finds himself in a position to suit his terms to his risks.

Great caution is necessary in the matter of giving credit. If the British firm simply employ a commission agent they should, in their own interest, before allowing credit to be given, require satisfactory proofs from him that the buyer is solvent and in a good way of business.

* * * *

British Trade Abroad.

Roumania, Constantza.—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Constantza (Mr. L. E. Keyser), on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

There are very few wholesale firms at Constantza, and their business is practically confined to cotton goods and other textiles, ironwares, coal, and tea and coffee. Many of the retail shops import small quantities of goods, but as a rule they find it more convenient to purchase through Bucharest importers. A list of the principal local firms is kept at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it may be consulted by British traders. The commercial traveller plays the most important part in the placing of orders. If catalogues are sent they should be, if not in Roumanian, in French or German. Prices should be quoted in francs c.i.f. Constantza, and weights should be given in kilogs. Apart from the heavy customs duty on most articles, a large trade with the port is precluded by the smallness of the town, and by the fact that it is not to any great extent the distributing centre for the surrounding district. British manufactures are further handicapped by the more liberal credits allowed by foreign competitors, by the more frequent visits of foreign commercial travellers, and especially by the fact that British wares have the reputation of being expensive though good, while the main consideration of the local purchaser is price and not quality.

A British firm wishing to appoint a local agent would in most cases experience great difficulty in finding a suitable person. The best plan for British firms wishing to trade with the Constantza district appears to be the appointment of a reliable general agent in Bucharest who would send out his own travellers. In view, however, of the fact that the Roumanian mailships from Constantza afford a convenient route to Turkey and Egypt, travellers to those countries might find it advantageous to travel *vid* Constantza at least once, and spend a day there in visiting the local firms. Though it is not possible to suggest that the more frequent visits of British travellers would necessarily result in any considerable accession of trade, it may, however, be confidently stated that in most cases personal representation is essential if any business is to be done at all.

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Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.—The following information is from the report by the British Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) on the trade of that district in 1910–11, which will shortly be issued:—

Catalogues.—The possibilities of this district, which includes the Federal capital, are very great. Mention was made last year in a report from this Consulate-General of the absolute need of the personal element in business in Brazil (see pp. 376–7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th August, 1910). The Acting Consul-General has become more and more convinced of the uselessness of a very large proportion of the catalogues which are sent to Rio. Possibly a certain amount of trade can be obtained by this means of

canvassing, but in that case it behoves the canvassers to see to it that it is quite up-to-date and adapted to the needs of the market. Mr. Hambloch has made a special point during the past year (March, 1910, to March, 1911) of carefully studying each of the numerous catalogues sent to the Consulate-General, and he expresses the opinion that the majority of them err on the side of not giving sufficient information of the right sort. The article for sale is often quite well described and its use sufficiently explained (in the English tongue), but terms of business are not mentioned. Nothing is said about discounts, modes of payment, commission, &c. Possibly firms are not desirous of publishing such information in a catalogue, but if a catalogue or a circular letter is the only means employed to bring the name of a firm before possible buyers, it would seem that some such information must be furnished in order to secure orders. If a local house cannot give a price immediately to a prospective buyer, the chance of trade is often lost. Not more than three or four catalogues printed in *Portuguese* have been received at the Consulate-General.

Personal Visits.—It is satisfactory to note that there has been a slight increase in the number of British business men visiting Rio de Janeiro during the period under review. What is eminently desirable is that the heads of firms in the United Kingdom should visit Rio de Janeiro more frequently. The conditions of the country have changed and are changing with remarkable rapidity, and it would seem that British trade can only keep pace with such changes if the managing interests at home have an accurate knowledge at first hand of the ruling conditions of the market. They would thus be able to support their representatives in Brazil with greater effect. The firms that are doing the best business are undoubtedly those that are managed on the spot by the heads of the firms themselves; and though the presence of these gentlemen is obviously not possible in all businesses, yet periodical and constant visits would, without a doubt, be of much use to all concerned.

The number of British business houses at Rio de Janeiro now is stated to be considerably less than in the past. Possibly those that exist do a larger business, but it would seem that a great deal of the business which firms in the United Kingdom are desirous of doing is much too small to be worth the consideration of the larger commission houses, and a smaller commission house might be able to carry out such business successfully. For this a thorough knowledge of local conditions is essential.

It is doubtful whether commercial travellers working entirely independently can be very successful with new articles, and firms wishing to open up a new trade in Brazil might do well to come to some arrangement with one of the well-known commission houses there by which the traveller sent out (who should speak Portuguese) could work in conjunction with such a house.

Whatever trade the foreign competitors of British traders in the Brazilian market have taken from the latter has been acquired by virtue of a close study of the local market and of local conditions and requirements, such as is well within the capacity of Englishmen

to make, and which the large British firms in Brazil have made. If exporters at home really desire to extend their operations in Brazil, there is no reason why they should not be able to do so. They must, of course, be prepared to go to some expense and to accept perhaps somewhat large risks in certain cases; but the gains are proportionately great, and it is on these lines that their competitors are working.

The United Kingdom still supplies about 26 per cent. of the total imports into Brazil, as against about 15 per cent. from Germany, 12 per cent. from the United States, and 10 per cent. from France. There is no reason why she should not continue to remain the principal supplier of Brazil.

A falling-off in the importation of a certain article may very often be merely an indication that it is necessary for the supplying firm to send out a responsible man to talk over matters with their agent and perhaps with some of the buyers.

In conclusion, the Acting Consul-General states that, with railway extension, port improvements, and an evidently sincere desire on the part of the governing classes for the development and progress of the country, Brazil must continue to offer an increasing field for British commercial enterprise.

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Brazil, Cuyabá.—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Cuyabá (Mr. J. L. H. Atkinson) on the trade of Matto Grosso in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

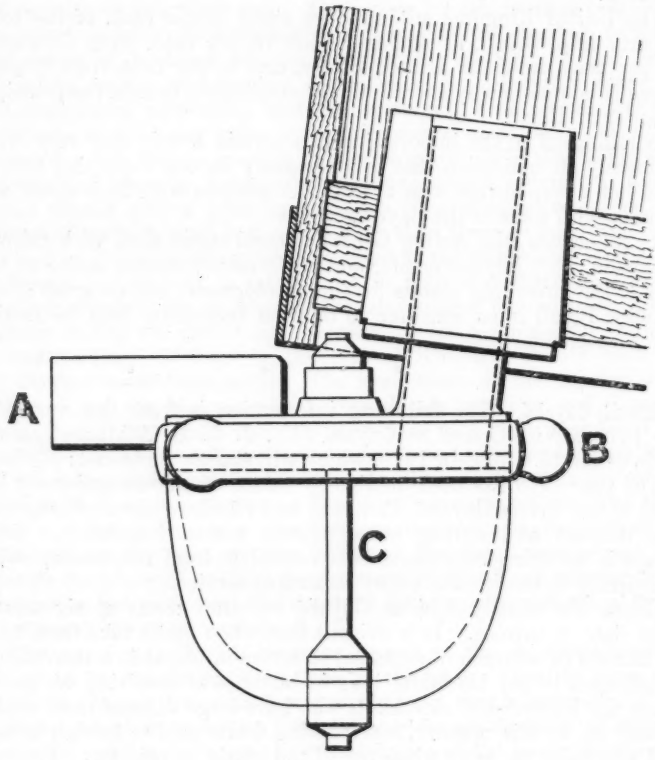
The year 1910 has been notable by reason of the exceptionally low state of the Rivers Cuyabá, Paraguay and São Lourenço. Navigation was difficult and during some months almost impossible. Great delays in receiving cargo have been caused to local merchants, owing principally to the unsatisfactory steamboat service.

Goods are usually sold at Cuyabá on draft terms at six months from date of invoice. It is evident that when goods take from 10 to 14 months (a common occurrence) to arrive in Cuyabá, a merchant is called upon to pay his drafts long in advance of receiving his goods. There are instances of merchants who have large sums of their capital locked up in this manner, representing drafts paid to foreign houses, and who have no news whatever of the goods so paid for. Firms in the State are strongly disinclined to pay their drafts before the arrival of their goods. In this they are helped by German firms who send their representatives to the district to study the difficulties and arrange their terms of credit accordingly. It is quite common for foreign houses, with the exception of British and American, to allow as much as three months' credit *from the date of arrival of goods* in the port of Cuyabá.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 107) giving the results of the examination and testing of a measuring tap for use in trade that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(107)



(FULL SIZE.)

A = Discharge nozzle of measure.

B = Projection on metal rim of measure to enable operator to turn the measure round and open the intake, and shut the discharge orifice, or *vice versâ*.

C = Central metal stem passing through glass body of measure.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a measuring tap ($\frac{1}{4}$ gill) of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, but as the result of the examination was not satisfactory, the Board have declined to issue a certificate of approval.

PROSPECTS OF RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN THE KASAI DISTRICT (CONGO STATE).

The following information is from a report by H.M. Vice-Consul for the Kasai District (Mr. E. W. Thurstan) on rubber plantations in that district (see also "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May, pp. 358-9):—

Rubber plantations have been in existence for some years in the Kasai District, which at present produces a large proportion of the wild rubber exported from the Congo. These plantations are, however, few in number, and apparently unprofitable. There have been various reasons for this: there was, for instance, often a lack of experience and expert knowledge, and experiments were made with many varieties of rubber trees, resulting too often in their being cut down on reaching maturity or being destroyed by tropical storms. The period of experiment is now considered ended, and it is considered established that the *hevea* (Pará) is the most suitable tree for plantation in the Kasai.

The soil and climate of this district seem to be admirably adapted for rubber plantations. The banks of the main Kasai River, immediately above its confluence with the Lulua, would seem to be the most suitable locality. This is some 5 degrees south of the Equator and about 1,500 feet above sea level, and the climate, though by no means healthy, is better and somewhat cooler than that of the coast. The rainfall, amounting to 60 or 70 inches per annum, is spread over the months September to May. The soil is a light clay, and is covered with virgin forest. The Kasai River is navigable all the year for steamers of 70 or 80 tons from Stanley Pool up to this locality. Luebo, a town of some 14,000 inhabitants, and the best labour-recruiting centre in the district, is within reasonable distance, and there should be no difficulty in securing an adequate supply of native workmen, who, now that Belgian currency has been introduced, receive about 5 francs (4*s.*) a month in wages. The price of land has been fixed by the Belgian Government at 10 francs per hectare (about 3*s.* 3*d.* per acre) if purchased, or at 5 per cent. of the sale price if rented. To obtain full rights of ownership in or to rent land at these prices, an applicant must occupy it provisionally for five years, meanwhile paying a rent equivalent to 5 per cent. per annum of the purchase price. At the end of five years land thus occupied provisionally and developed will be sold or let to the occupant at the above-mentioned prices if it is planted with trees to the extent of fifteen trees per hectare, or covered to the extent of $\frac{1}{10}$th by buildings. In cases where land is rented from the Government the lease is for a maximum period of fifteen years, renewable at will at prevailing prices. The above regulations do not, of course, apply to plantations already in existence and belonging to private companies or individuals.

The greatest difficulty in the way of making rubber plantations in the Kasai District profitable is that of transport. The confluence of the Kasai and Lulua Rivers is some 800 or 900 miles above Stanley Pool, whence all goods are conveyed by rail to Matadi at the head of navigation for ocean-going steamers. Freight, handling and insurance by river, rail and sea to Antwerp would amount to at least 1·13 francs

Prospects of Rubber Plantations in the Kasai District (Congo State).

per kilogram, and added to this is an export duty of 60 centimes per kilogram, making 1·73 francs per kilogram (nearly 8*d.* per lb.) for the bare cost of landing rubber on the quay at Antwerp. Apart from this, working expenses would necessarily be heavy in such a remotely situated and unhealthy country as the Kasai.

A sample of crude rubber from the Kasai District may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,184.)

PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF COPPER IN JAPAN.

The Acting British Commercial Attaché for Japan (Mr. R. Boulter) has furnished the following particulars relative to the production and manufacture of copper in that country :—

In 1908 Japan occupied the position of the third largest producer of copper in the world, with a total annual production of 41,723 tons, or 5·5 per cent. of the world's output of 759,134 tons. The following figures show the annual production in Japan during the years 1905-1909 :—

	Tons.		Tons.
1905	35,495	1908	41,723
1906	38,515	1909	45,135
1907	40,230		

The number of mines producing over 60 tons of blister copper per annum is 48, the four chief in order of quantity produced being the Kosaka, Ashio, Besshi and Hitachi mines.

The principal ores are chalcopyrite and bornite, iron pyrites and zinc blende being almost always present, often with galena. A complex sulphide ore called Kuroko (black ore), consisting of an intimate mixture of baryte zinc blende and galena, and often containing pyrites and chalcopyrites as accessories, is found more widely distributed in Japan than in any other country. The gold and silver found in this ore add considerably to its value. Some 39 mines in which this black ore is found are known to exist in Japan, but of these the only important ones are Kosaka and Kano.

As regards the machinery in use at the copper mines and smelting works, one of the most striking features is the very small quantity of British machinery. The mining and smelting districts being for the most part situated in rather inaccessible localities, the British, or rather the foreign merchant in general, would not find it profitable to undertake a small order, especially if he had to personally superintend the installation, or send a foreign employee to do so. The Japanese importing houses, with branches in London and New York, have consequently secured many orders for small motors, &c., and they have for the most part filled them with American and German machinery. The reason appears to be that the initial cost of such machinery is very often cheaper than that of British machinery, although the latter would probably prove cheaper in the long run, taking into consideration the working capacity, expenses for upkeep, &c. The point of view of the Japanese mining engineer, who would usually be consulted as to the purchase of machinery, is probably that, so far as he

Production and Manufacture of Copper in Japan.

can see, the British machinery is the most expensive of the three as regards initial cost, and he has not sufficient experience of its working to justify his recommending its purchase when makers of other nationalities offer what is apparently the same article at a lower price. Moreover, Japanese copper mining engineers when travelling abroad would naturally spend more time in America than in England, as they find in the former country the opportunities of practical study for which they are travelling; they thus become accustomed to the working of American types of machinery. Another point is that German merchants are stated to be willing to give more liberal terms as to credit than British firms feel justified in allowing. As regards power stations, for which contracts would naturally be much larger, tenders are usually invited from engineers of various nationalities.

The **exports** of copper (slab and ingot) from Japan during the years 1906–1910 were as follows:—

	Tons.	£
1906	33,733	2,563,000
1907	31,816	2,987,000
1908	35,761	2,170,000
1909	35,787	2,151,000
1910	35,347	2,124,000

The total export trade of Japan for 1910 was valued at 46,457,000*l.* The exports of copper rank fourth, being exceeded by raw silk, cotton yarns, and habutae. Copper thus amounts to about 4.5 per cent. of the whole. The exports of copper are sent chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States and Hong Kong. The amount exported to China has rapidly diminished since 1905. owing to the decrease in the requirements of the copper mints. The mines from which the bulk of the output comes are in the hands of wealthy corporations or individuals. During the years 1906 and 1907, when the price of copper at times rose to over 100*l.* per ton, numerous small mines were opened up, and for the time made good profits. When the price fell several of these small undertakings were forced to close, and the effect of the subsequent depressed state of the market, has made the working of still more of them unprofitable. Those that now remain may be considered as being generally on a sound basis, and, while showing no great progress, they are gradually adopting more modern machinery, and are being worked on more scientific methods.

There are four works of importance engaged in the **manufacture of copper wire, sheet and rod,** the remainder being establishments working on a very small scale. These four works, with their annual production, are as follows:—

Nikko Copper Works (reverberatory and electrolytic refining, and the manufacture of wire), 7,143 tons of copper wire; *Sumitomo Copper Rolling Works*, Osaka, 857 tons of copper wire, 1,714 tons of copper and brass sheet, and 857 tons of copper and brass rod; *Osaka Denki Fundo Co.* (electrolytic refining, manufacture of wire sheet and rod), 360 tons of copper wire, 600 tons of brass sheet, 600 tons of brass and copper rod, and 1,200 to 1,560 tons of copper plate; *Masuda Co.*, Osaka, 286 tons of copper wire, 358 tons of copper and brass sheet, and 429 tons of copper and brass rod.

Production and Manufacture of Copper in Japan.

With the exception of the Nikko Works, the above-mentioned establishments also manufacture **brass sheet and rod.** The **zinc** used for this purpose is imported from Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, in the form of ingots. In some cases zinc linings to boxes imported from China are used. The zinc and copper are melted in plumbago crucibles let into the floor of the factory, and heated from below, coke being used as fuel. These factories are capable of manufacturing rod up to five inches in diameter, but the usual limit is three or four inches. Although there is a plentiful supply of zinc ore in Japan, no process for refining the metal there has yet been discovered. There are several smelting works which are continuously investigating and experimenting on this point, but the fundamental obstacle appears to be that there is no clay found in Japan suitable for making bricks which can withstand the heat of a zinc refining furnace. It is said that the ore can be refined in Japan up to 50 per cent. of zinc, but to obtain a higher state of refinement the ore must be exported to Europe.

The **manufacture of copper and brass pipes and tubes** in Japan is quite a new industry, only one factory being engaged in it at present. This factory is a part of Mr. Sumitomo's copper rolling works at Osaka, at which copper and brass wire, rod and sheet, aluminium wire, and cables for telephones, electric light, etc., are made. The tube factory has been working since the end of 1909; its plant is of British manufacture. The largest size tube that can be manufactured is six inches in diameter. The object of the factory is to compete with imported pipes and tubes, especially as regards supplies for Government dockyards and arsenals. (C. 2,644.)

OPEN PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, COREA AND SIAM.

The following is a list, as revised to April, 1911, by H.M. Representatives at Peking, Tokio, Bangkok, and Seoul, of treaty ports, ports of call, and places open to foreign trade in the Far East. A similar list was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th December, 1909, pp. 625–7:—

I.—CHINA.

(*a*) Treaty ports and places opened by China to foreign trade:—

Aigun, Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinan, Ching-wang-tao, Chinkiang, Choutsun, Chungking, Chutsychie, Dairen (Dalny), Fakumen, Feng Huang Cheng, Foochow, Hailar, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hun Chun, Ichang, Kiao-chau, Kirin, Kiukiang, Kiungchow (or Hoihow) in Hainan, Kong Kung Market, Kongmoon, Kowloon (port of entry for Canton), Kuangchouwan, Lappa (port of entry for Canton), Liao Yang, Lungchingtsun, Lungchow, Mandchourie (Manchuli), Mengtze, Mukden, Nanking, Nanning, Newchwang (or Yingkou), Ningpo, Ninguta, Paitsaokou, Pakhoi (or Pei-hai), Samshui, Sanhsing, Santuao (or Funing), Shanghai, Shasi, Sinminting, Soochow, Swatow (or Chao-Chow),

Open Ports in China, Japan, Corea and Siam.

Szemao, Ta-tung-kou, Teng-yueh (Momein), Tiehling, Tientsin, Toutaokou, Tsi-tsi-har, Tungchiangtzu, Weihaiwei, Wei-hsien, Wenchow, Wuchow, Wuhu, Wusung, Yochow.

(*b*) **Ports of call:—**

1. On the Yang-tsze, for passengers and cargo—Ho-kou, Luchikou, Nganking (Anking), Tatung, Wu-Sueh.

2. On the Yang-tsze, for passengers—Hwangchow, Hwang-tze-kang, I-chang,[1] Kiang-yin.

3. On the West River, for passengers and cargo—Do-Sing, Komchuk, Lo-ting hau, Pak-tau hau, Shiu-hing, Takhing.

4. On the West River, for passengers—Fung-chuen, How-lik, Kau Kong, Kulow, Luk Pu, Luk To, Mah-ning, Wing-on, Yuet Sing, Yungki.

II.—JAPAN.

(*a*) **Treaty ports:—**

Hakodate, Nagasaki, Yokohama (or Kanagawa), Tôkiô, Hiogo, Osaka, Niigata (or Ebisuminato).

(*b*) **Opened in 1899, or subsequently, with a proviso that they should be closed, with three months' notice, when for any two years in succession imports and exports together do not reach the value of 50,000 yen:—**

Shimizu (Province of Suruga)
Taketoyo (Province of Owari)
Nagoya (Province of Owari)
Yokkaichi (Province of Ise)
Shimonoseki (Province of Nagato)
Moji (Province of Buzen)
Hakata (Province of Chikuzen)
Karatsu (Province of Hizen)
Miike (Province of Chikugo)
Kuchinotsu (Province of Hizen)
Misumi (Province of Higo)
Izuhara (Island of Tsushima)
Sasuna (Island of Tsushima)
Hamada (Province of Iwami)
Sakai (Province of Hoki)
Miyazu (Province of Tango)
Tsuruga (Province of Echizen)
Nanao (South Bay) (Province of Noto)
Fushiki (Province of Etchu)
Otaru (Province of Shiribeshi)
Kushiro (Province of Kushiro)
Muroran[3] (Province of Iburi)
Itozaki (Province of Bingo)
Wakamatsu[4] (Province of Chikuzen)
Shishimi (Island of Tsushima)
Naha (Loochoo Islands)
Suminoye[5] (Province of Hizen)
Awomori[2] (Province of Mutsu)
Otomari (Island of Saghalien or Karafuto)
Nemuro[6] (Hokkaido)

(*c*) **Ports in Formosa opened to subjects of Powers having Commercial Treaties with Japan for residence and trade:—**

Anping, Kelung, Takao, Tamsui, Tainan (or Taiwan-foo), the last named to foreign vessels and their cargo only.

(*d*) **Ports in Formosa and the Pescadores open, for the present, only to junk traffic:—**

1. *Formosa.*—Gosei (or Tokaku)[7], Koro (or Oulong), Rokko (or Lukong), Kiuko (or Kiukong), Toko (or Tongkong), Tosekiko (or Toncho).

2. *The Pescadores.*—Makiu (or Makung).

For notes see next page.

Open Ports in China, Japan, Corea and Siam.

III.—COREA.

Treaty Ports:—

Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Chungchin, Fusan, Kunsan, Mokpo, Seoul (Hanyang), Songchin, Wonsan (or Gensan), Pingyang, Yang-whachin, Yongampo[8], Wiju[8], Shin Wiju.

IV.—SIAM.

Article VI. of the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 10th March, 1909, says:—

> "British subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property, the right of residence and travel . . . . . ."

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[1] Not to be confounded with Ichang the Treaty port.

[2] The following articles only may be imported at the port of Awomori:—
Grains and seeds. Beverages and comestibles (articles in Group 3 of the Import Tariff attached to the Customs Tariff Law). Sugar, confectionery and sweetmeats (articles included in Group 4 of the said Tariff). Furs. Hides and skins (articles included in Group 6, No. 66 of the above-mentioned Tariff). Oils, fats, and waxes. Iron—T, angle, and the like. Tinplates. Iron tubes. Solder. Rails and fishplates for rails. Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, and dogspikes (all made of iron). Materials for bridging and building (made of metal). Mechanics' tools, and agricultural implements and parts thereof. Locomotives, locomotive tenders, and parts thereof. Railway passenger cars, freight wagons, and parts thereof. Duty-free articles. Articles exempted from import duty (articles included in Article 7 of Customs Tariff Law).

[3] At the port of Muroran all articles may be imported, with the exception of those prohibited by Article 10 of the Customs Tariff Law.

[4] At the port of Wakamatsu the following goods may be imported:—Fresh eggs, rice, unhulled rice, barley, wheat, oats, Indian corn, and beans; coke; iron ore, pig-iron, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, and spiegeleisen; manure.

[5] At the port of Suminoye only the export of commodities is permitted.

[6] Open for the importation of marine products only.

[7] The name in brackets in this case, as in the case of each of the ports of Formosa and of the port in the Pescadores, is the local Chinese name of the port in question.

[8] Although the opening of these two ports has not been officially announced, foreign steamers call there without objection on the part of the authorities.

(C. 3,719.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

SWEDEN.

Rejection of Proposed New Regulations respecting Importation, &c., of Saccharine.

With reference to the notice at p. 187 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th April last respecting the introduction into the Riksdag of a Bill for imposing more stringent regulations on the importation, manufacture, and sale of saccharine in Sweden, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that this Bill has been rejected by the Lower House of the Swedish Riksdag. Its proposals, therefore, fall to the ground.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Free Importation of certain Machine Tools and "Minor Articles."

Copies of By Laws (Nos. 160-3) have been received providing for the free importation of certain machine tools and "minor articles" into the Commonwealth, with effect from the undermentioned dates, as follows:—

Articles.	Date of Operation.
BY-LAW No. 160.	
Machine tools and parts (Tariff No. 166)—	
Reducing rolls for use in the manufacture of seed oils—provided that security be given that the rolls will be used only in the manufacture of seed oils, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs	27th March, 1911.
CUSTOMS BY-LAWS NOS. 161-3.	
Minor articles for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth (Tariff No. 434)—	
For gas fittings—	
Stamped mounts	30th March, 1911.
For parasols, sunshades and umbrellas—	
Gold or silver mounts	30th March, 1911.
For fishing rods—	
Rough turned shafts of greenheart, beech, birch, or lancewood	8th April, 1911.

Customs Decision respecting Cloth Waterproofed with Oil.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th December last, relative to the duty chargeable under Customs Notice No. 74 of 27th October, 1910, on "cloth waterproofed with oil" on importation into the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of an amending Notice (No. 81), dated 4th April, 1911, stating that cloth waterproofed with oil, *and being of a nature suitable for the manufacture of apparel*, is considered to be capable of use as a substitute for

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

cloth waterproofed with rubber used for the manufacture of apparel, and, consequently, shall be charged, under section 139 of the Customs Act of 1901, rates of duty similar to those leviable on cloth waterproofed with rubber on importation into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Rubbered waterproof cloth—		
Woollen, or containing wool ... ... *ad val.*	30 %	35 %
Silk, or containing silk, but not containing wool ... ... „	20 %	25 %
Other ... ... „	15 %	20 %

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

A copy of a Customs Notice (No. 15) dated 28th April, 1911, has been received giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into British South Africa:—

The following are the principal decisions:—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Dummy cigarette boxes, printed upon (advertising matter)	43 (*a*)	25 % *ad val.* (or 2*d.* per lb., whichever shall be the greater)	3 % *ad val.*
Icing powder, substitute for egg-whites	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % „
Matchets, or cane knives, with blunt edges, used for clipping shrubs (pruning knives) ...	98 (*a*)	3 % „	3 % „
Money boxes for gas meters	98 (*b*)	3 % „	3 % „
Welsbach's chimneys for incandescent oil lamps	98 (*b*)	3 % „	3 % „

SIERRA LEONE.

Prohibition of Manufacture or Sale of Phosphorus Matches.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 377 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th November last relative to the prohibition, under Ordinance No. 15 of 1910, of the *importation* of white or yellow phosphorus matches into Sierra Leone, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Ordinance (No. 6 of 1911), which was assented to on the 16th March 1911, providing for the prohibition of the *manufacture* and *sale* of such matches in the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SEYCHELLES.

Prohibition of Importation of Phosphorus Matches, &c.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 4 of 1910) prohibiting the importation of white or yellow phosphorus matches into the Colony of the Seychelles.

The Ordinance also empowers the Governor-in-Council to prohibit, by notice published in the "Government Gazette," the importation of any animals, birds, reptiles, or goods into the Colony, and any such animals, &c., imported in contravention of such notice shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as directed.

BERMUDA.

Prohibition of Importation, &c., of Phosphorus Matches.

A copy of an Act (No. 17 of 1910) has been received which provides for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture or sale of white or yellow phosphorus matches in Bermuda, with effect from 1st January, 1911.

If any phosphorus matches are imported into the Bermuda Islands they may be seized and detained by an Officer of the Revenue Department pending a prosecution under the Act, or, with the sanction of the Receiver-General, their exportation from those Islands.

FINLAND.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland, as shown in the following statement :—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6*d.*; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.		
			Mks.	*p.*
"Linolin," a colour containing mineral oil, raw linseed oil and rosin	143 (2)	100 kilogs.	47	10
So-called casein colours, being chalk mixed with casein and various colours such as ultramarine, lamp-black and yellow ochre	147	„	21	20
Refuse of felt (*voilock*)	168	„	7	10
Artificial flowers, with paper petals and cotton yarn stamens	176 (1)	Kilog.	35	30
Stained glass, called "opalite"	184 (3)	100 kilogs.	7	10
Bicycle frames with nickelled or polished parts attached, such as steering gear, saddles, pedals, bearings, chain wheels, &c. ... ... *Note.*—The importer may have the different parts passed through the Customs separately.	219	„	117	60
Paper covers for preserving documents	236 (3)	„	141	20
Shoe lasts, polished, but not varnished or lacquered	244	„	4	70
Velvet with nap partly of silk	265 (2)	Kilog.	11	80

Laths, 2 inches thick and 3 inches broad, are liable to sawing tax when exported.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BELGIUM.

Conversion of certain *ad valorem* into Specific Duties.

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 24th May contains a Belgian Royal Decree, dated the 6th May, providing that, on and after the 1st March, 1912, the existing duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on linoleum and oilcloths shall be superseded by specific duties (in accordance with the authority conferred on the Government by Article 4 of the Law of the 16th June, 1905), as shown in the following statement:—

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9·6*d.*, 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Specific Rates of Duty from the 1st March, 1912.
		Frs. cts.
ex 64	Oil cloths of all kinds :	
	Linoleum :	
	For floors :	
	Of one colour	100 kilogs. 10 00
	With printed designs	„ 12 00
	With inlaid designs	„ 13 00
	For tapestry	„ 18 00
	Note.—Under the head of linoleum for tapestry is included only linoleum stamped or goffered in relief, specially destined for the decoration of the walls of rooms. Linoleum with plain surface, without reliefs, is included under the heading "linoleum for floors," whatever be the purpose for which it is intended.	
	"Lincrusta" lined with tissues shall be dutiable as "linoleum for tapestry"; the same article simply lined with paper or pasteboard does not come under that heading.	
	Pegamoid and similar products (including oil cloths in imitation of leather, such as : "leather cloth," "moleskin leather," &c.)	„ 75 00
	Oil cloths (*toiles cirées*) :	
	For packing	„ 18 00
	Note.—This heading includes only coarse cloths, with rough surface, of which the threads are sunk in a coating with linseed oil base, as well as oil cloths of only one colour, with plain surface, presenting at most 14 spaced threads in a square of 5 millimetres side.	
	For floors (including strong jute cloths, oiled (*cirées*), which are not oil cloths for packing or for tapestry) :	
	Of one colour	„ 10 00
	With printed designs	„ 12 00
	For tapestry	„ 90 00
	Not specially mentioned	„ 35 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

Temporary Duty-free Admission of Maize for Conversion into Semolina, Flour, &c.

Article 2 of the French Tariff Revision Law of the 29th March, 1910, provides for the accord of the privilege of temporary duty-free admission to maize destined for conversion into semolina, semoulette or flour, under conditions to be laid down by Decree issued after consultation with the "Comité consultatif des arts et manufactures." The French "Journal Officiel" for the 6th May contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 5th May, issued under the Article referred to, and providing that for every 100 kilogrammes of maize in the grain imported there must, within a period of not more than three months, be presented for exportation or for bonded storing—

50 kilogs. of semolina or husks for breweries;

20 kilogs. of semoulette or 20 kilogs. of round flour destined for human consumption;

20 kilogs. of round flour destined for human consumption, or 25 kilogs. of coarse flour for cattle food; the remaining 5 or 10 kilogs. being allowed as waste. These products must be of ordinary commercial quality and must not be mixed with other substances.

The importation of the maize and the re-exportation of these products may be effected through any Customs house open for the transit or importation of goods subject to a higher rate of duty than 20 francs per 100 kilogs.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Temporary Duty-Free Admission of Empty Sacks.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 18th May contains a French Presidential Decree, dated the 5th May, providing for the duty-free admission into French Equatorial Africa, under certain regulations, of empty sacks destined for use in the exportation of ores. The Customs houses through which such importations may be effected will be specified by Decree of the Governor-General.

[French Equatorial Africa consists of the Colonies formerly known as "French Possessions in the Congo, and Dependencies," viz., Gaboon, Central Congo and Ubangi-Schari-Tchad, including the military district on the Tchad.]

FRANCE—NORWAY.

Additional Declaration respecting Customs Duties on Spirits.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Declaration between France and Norway, signed at Paris on the 15th April, by which it is agreed that the Customs duties fixed by the Franco-Norwegian Declaration of the 20th February, 1909, in respect of all kinds of spirits of French origin imported into Norway* shall be regarded as being fixed only for spirits the produce of the distillation of wine, fruits and grape residues (*marcs de raisin*); and that the

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th May, 1909, p. 387.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

Norwegian Government shall be at liberty to modify the Customs duties on other kinds of spirits. The duties imposed on the latter shall not, however, be lower than the duties fixed by the Declaration for spirits the produce of the distillation of wine, fruits and grape residues.

PORTUGAL.

Customs Duties on Corsets.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 19th May contains a Decree of the Portuguese Government, dated the 12th May, fixing the Customs duties on corsets imported into Portugal, as follows:—

Corsets—	Reis.*
(*a*) Of cotton, linen, hemp and similar tissues, and of tissues made of mercerised threads...	Each 1,400
(*b*) Of knitted cotton, linen, hemp, and similar tissues, and of knitted tissues made of mercerised threads, or of tissues of cotton, linen, hemp, or the like, or of mercerised threads, combined with india rubber or gutta-percha	„ 2,000
(*c*) Of knitted or other tissues, not specially mentioned, and those embroidered, except corsets of knitted or other tissues of pure silk	„ 3,500
(*d*) Of knitted or other tissues of pure silk, embroidered or not	„ 4,500

ROUMANIA.

Abolition of the Consumption Duties on Petroleum and Flour.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Roumanian Law abolishing, as from the 1st/14th April, the consumption duties of 5 bani per kilogramme (2*s.* 0½*d.* per cwt.) on petroleum and 75 bani per 100 kilogrammes (3·66*d.* per cwt.) on wheat or rye flour, which were imposed in 1903. These consumption duties were levied on both foreign and native produce—in addition to the Customs duty in the case of the former.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Direct shipment" of Goods from Philippine Islands—Transhipment at Hong-Kong.

With reference to Section 5 of the Tariff Act of the United States, which provides that (except in the case of rice, and of tobacco and sugar in excess of certain quantities), articles the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or both, may be admitted into the United States free of duty, on condition

* Milreis (1,000 reis) = 4*s.* 6*d.*

of direct shipment from the country of origin, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, which states that "direct shipment" means no more than "directly imported," and that if Philippine products invoiced for the United States on a through bill of lading have been so transhipped (*e.g.* at Hong Kong) as not to permit of their commingling *en route* with the commerce of any other country, the condition for direct shipment has been fulfilled according to the purpose and meaning of the United States Tariff Act.

MEXICO.

Closing of Customs House at Agua Prieta.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Presidential Decree was published in the Mexican Official Journal of the 16th May stating that, until further orders, no goods are to be cleared to or from the Customs house at Agua Prieta.

SAN SALVADOR.

Reduction of Duties on Articles for Manufacture of Soap and Candles, &c.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy and translation of a Decree of the San Salvador Legislature, dated the 19th April, reducing to 4 centavos per kilogramme the duties on crude stearin, olein, coconut oil, palm oil, paraffin, resin, pitch or tar, caustic soda and potash for industrial use, soda ash, silicate of soda, refined tallow and candle wicks. These raw materials are not to be subjected to the 20 per cent. increase of duty imposed on foreign merchandise. The extra duty on raw materials employed in the manufacture of stearin candles is reduced to 1 centavo per kilogramme.

URUGUAY.

Customs Classification of Aperitives.

The Uruguayan "Diario Official" for the 30th March, contains a Resolution of the Minister of Finance providing that, from the 1st May, aperitives with wine base and elixirs containing not more than 20 centesimal degrees of alcohol shall be assessed for duty as vermouth under Tariff No. 248; and aperitives containing more than 20 but not more than 53 centesimal degrees of alcohol, as bitters under Tariff No. 56.

[Under Tariff No. 248, vermouth is assigned a valuation of 3 pesos 70 cents per dozen bottles each containing not more than 1 litre; duty 31 cents per bottle. Under Tariff No. 56, bitters are assigned a valuation of 5 pesos 60 cents per dozen bottles; duty 31 cents per bottle. Additional duties amounting to 8·65 per cent. of the valuations are also leviable.]

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM—ROUMANIA.

Opening for Direct Ss. Service to the Danube.

See notice on p. 507.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Railway Rates to Transvaal from Cape and Natal Ports.

With reference to the notice on p. 569 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd December relative to railway rates on goods imported into the Transvaal *viâ* ports in the Cape Province and Natal, the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa notifies that, from 1st June, 1911, the following reductions in the South African Railway rates, numbers 2 to 6 (formerly known as "Normal," "Intermediate," "Intermediate B," "Rough," "Rough B," and "Rough C"), from Union Ports to Germiston Station, will take effect, viz.:—

From Durban and East London ... ... ¼*d.* per 100 lbs. (5*d.* per ton of 2,000 lbs.)

From Port Elizabeth and Cape Town ... ½*d.* per 100 lbs. (10*d.* per ton of 2,000 lbs.)

Similar reductions will be made from these Ports to Private Sidings in Groups B. H. I. and K., detailed in the Official Tariff Book * of the South African Railways.

No alteration has been made in the rate on imported sugar.

RUSSIA.

Depth of Water on the Bar at Archangel.

The British Vice-Consul at Archangel reports by cable that a vessel with a draught of 18½ feet recently grounded on the bar, and that the pilots at that port at present decline responsibility for vessels drawing over eighteen feet of water.

FINLAND—SWEDEN—UNITED KINGDOM.

New Steamship Service between Finland and Gothland and Hull.

The British Vice-Consul at Wisby (Mr. E. Cramer) reports that the "Finska Angfartygs Aktiebolagets," of Helsingfors, has started a weekly steamship service for cargo and passengers between England and Gothland and Finland. The vessels sail from Abo and Slite to Hull. (14,023.)

ARGENTINA.

Ships having carried Immigrants to Bahia Blanca exempt from Port and Quay Dues at Buenos Aires.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that a decree of the Ministry of Finance provides that, with a view to stimulating immigration through Bahia Blanca, ships carrying immigrants to that port and subsequently entering the port of Buenos Aires are to be exempt from port and and quay dues at the latter place. The decree states that similar treatment could not be accorded at Bahia Blanca, as the port there is a private undertaking. (13,072.)

* A copy of this Book may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Tin Exports.

The following statement, showing the weight of tin (tin exported in the form of ore having been taken at 70 per cent. of the gross weight of the ore) exported from the Federated Malay States during the three months January to March, 1910 and 1911, is taken from the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 28th April;—

State.	Three months ended March, 1910.			Three months ended March, 1911.		
	Tin.	Tin Exported in the form of Ore.	Total.	Tin.	Tin Exported in the form of Ore.	Total.
	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.
Perak	23,084	77,097	100,181	27,995	67,958	95,953
Selangor	10,654	48,846	59,500	12,313	42,116	54,429
Negri Sembilan	31	8,550	8,581	41	6,810	6,851
Pahang	2,909	6,156	9,065	3,919	6,460	10,379
Total	36,678	140,649	177,327	44,268	123,344	167,612

Note.—Pikul = 133⅓ lbs.

SPITZBERGEN.

Coal Exports to Norway.

With reference to the notice on p. 551 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th June, 1910, relative to the operations of the Arctic Coal Company in Spitzbergen, H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that, according to the press, shipments amounting to 50,000–60,000 tons of coal will be made this summer from the Company's mines to Norway. This coal, it is stated, has been sold to the Nordenfjeldske, Bergenske and Vesteraalske Steamship Companies, and to importers at Tromsö and Narvik. (C. 4,883.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Petroleum Output in Texas.

H.M. Consul at Galveston (Mr. C. A. S. Perceval) has furnished the following particulars of the petroleum production of Texas in 1910, as compared with the two previous years:—

—	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Barrel.
	Barrels (42 galls.).	£	s. d.
1908	11,217,155	1,402,146	2 6
1909	9,256,972	1,504,260	3 3
1910	9,129,705	1,390,837	3 0¼

Of the output in 1910, 8,603,862 barrels, with a value of 1,325,107*l.*, were heavy oil, and 525,843 barrels, with a value of 65,729*l.*, light oil. (C. 4,684.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

FRANCE.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Croix (Mr. A. Faulkner) on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued :—

Woollen Industry at Roubaix and Tourcoing.

As in 1909, so in 1910, the spinners of woollen yarns had a bad time. Manufacturers as a rule complain bitterly. It is estimated that from 30 to 35 per cent. of the looms were idle during the year. The increased trade of Yorkshire during the last few years has been in a certain measure at the expense of Roubaix and Tourcoing. Fashions also are against that market. The small amount of cloth required for ladies' dresses, the partiality for velvets and silks, and the heavier class of stuffs used for ladies' tailor-made dresses all work to the disadvantage of the district. One of the oldest firms has scrapped 600 of its looms and not replaced them.

The manufacturers have formed, with the pecuniary support of certain of the other syndicates, an association to be called "Le Comptoir d'Exportation Française," the object of which will be to help its adherents to find new outlets for their goods, and to aid them financially with regard to their export trade with foreign countries. The association has already sent out a commission to the Far East, and towards the end of last year it delegated two representatives to examine the situation of trade in Bradford, and to endeavour to discover the reason for Bradford's success as compared with the falling-off at Roubaix. The results of their investigations were embodied in a report which was distributed to a few persons only and under the seal of secrecy. H.M. Consul understands that the delegates conclude that the present situation is chiefly due to the following facts :—

(*a*) That Bradford enjoys economical conditions which Roubaix with the present customs tariff cannot hope to obtain, and that therefore Bradford can produce much more cheaply than Roubaix.

(*b*) That heavier classes of cloths and stuffs are being used, in which Roubaix has never been able to compete against Bradford.

(*c*) That Bradford has within the last few years carried out great improvements in her methods of working.

ROUMANIA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Galatz (Mr. J. Pyke) on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued :—

Textile Trade in Galatz District.

A considerable increase in the price of textiles continued throughout 1910, though importers showed their faith in the prospects of a good harvest by booking large spring orders. Nearly all the textiles imported into Roumania arrive at the port of Galatz, and British exporters are strongly advised to do their business through merchants or agents at the port of entry rather than deal directly with persons situated up-country, where it is impossible for a Consular officer to exercise any kind of pressure upon dilatory or otherwise unsatisfactory customers.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices. The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, in the week ended 3rd June, 1911, were as follows:—

Wheat	32*s.* 5*d.*
Barley	24*s.* 10*d.*
Oats	19*s.* 5*d.*

For further particulars see p. 538.

Cotton Statistics. The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st June, 1911, was 32,965 (including 326 bales British West Indian, 148 bales British West African, and 538 bales British East African), and the number imported during the twenty-two weeks ended 1st June was 1,830,439 (including 7,195 bales British West Indian, 3,279 bales British West African, 13,951 bales British East African, and 41 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 1st June was 2,497, and during the twenty-two weeks, 211,298.

For further details see p. 538.

CEYLON.

Rubber Exports. The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of March and the nine months ended March, 1910 and 1911, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	March, 1910.	March, 1911.	July-Mar., 1909-10.	July-Mar., 1910-11.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	980	2,989	10,777	20,380
United States	1,014	1,961	5,213	15,026
Other countries	71	443	508	2,105
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,065	5,393	16,498	37,511

AUSTRALIA.

The Pines of Australia. A copy of a work published by the New South Wales Government, entitled "A Research on the Pines of Australia," by Messrs. R. T. Baker, F.L.S., and H. G. Smith, F.C.S., respectively Curator and Assistant Curator of the Technological Museum of New South Wales, has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. The work embodies the results of extensive investigations into the Pines of Australia, with the conclusions arrived at as to the economic and commercial value of the trees and their products.

The book may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,407.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sugar and Wattle Bark Industries.

The following particulars of the Natal sugar and wattle bark industries are taken from the Annual Report of the Durban Chamber of Commerce for 1910:—

Sugar.—The 1910-11 crop of sugar amounted to 82,000 tons, as compared with 66,000 tons in 1909-10 and 51,000 in 1908-9. The larger crop was disposed of without difficulty at remunerative prices, and stocks were early depleted, causing some importation from oversea for local requirements. It is not probable that any stock of consequence will be carried over to next season.

Wattle Bark.—The production and exportation of this article continue to expand. The total exports from Durban last year, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

	Tons.	£
1909	35,771	194,696
1910	41,344	219,433

The demand from the United Kingdom is slowly increasing, but the chief ports of destination of the bark are Hamburg and Antwerp. The selling price in London, Hamburg and Antwerp fluctuated last year between 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* and 8*l.* 15*s.* c.i.f. for chopped bark, about the same prices as in the previous year.

During 1910 several companies were established in Natal for the purpose of planting large areas with wattle, and individual farmers also have been actively extending their plantations. The annual production is likely to increase considerably within the next few years, as the new plantations arrive at maturity. (13,098.)

ROUMANIA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Bucharest (Mr. E. MacDonell) on the trade of that district in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

Proposed Standard for Roumanian Wheat.

Owing to the fact that large quantities of Roumanian wheat are annually shipped to Rotterdam and Antwerp, where they are mixed with Russian, Hungarian and Bulgarian wheat of inferior quality, and subsequently sold on the British market under the name of Danubian wheat, the local merchants and exporters have decided to hold a conference in London with the object of establishing a standard for Roumanian wheat. It is maintained that if pure Roumanian wheat were sent direct to the British market it would command higher prices owing to its quality, and the intermediate profits of the Rotterdam and Antwerp merchants would be divided between the British and Roumanian principals. It is expected that this conference will take place in London during 1911.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

JAPAN.

Regulations for Control of Tea Industry.

H.M. Embassy at Tokio report that regulations came into force on 5th May forbidding, under penalty of a fine of not more than 100 yen (about 10*l.* 4*s.*), the manufacture of and dealing in (1) tea manufactured by using adhesive substances, or tea so manufactured mixed with other tea; (2) tea coloured with some substance, or tea so coloured mixed with other tea; (3) putrefied tea, or putrefied tea mixed with other tea; (4) tea mixed with sand or other impure substances.

(C. 4,768.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEDEN.

Amendment to Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Law.

H.M. Legation at Stockholm report the publication of Royal Edicts amending the Swedish law relative to the presentation of documents at the Swedish Patent Office in proof of application for a patent, or of registration of a trade mark or a design, in a foreign state. Such documents are in future to be supplied with a certificate by the Swedish Legation or Consul that they have been given by due authority, only when this is found necessary by the Swedish Patent Office or judge. (C. 3,899.)

DENMARK (ICELAND).

Fishery Results.

The British Vice-Consul at Reykjavik (Mr. A. Sigurdsson) reports that the so-called winter fishing season in the Faxabay ended about the middle of May. The result of the fishing was very satisfactory. This season 40 sailing smacks caught 1,214,000 cod and 12 steam-trawlers 1,719,000 cod. Last year 43 smacks obtained 875,500 cod and 6 trawlers 718,000 cod. The fish is very much thinner than it was last year at this time, so that although there is a great increase in the numbers caught there will not be a corresponding increase in the weight.

The fishing at the Westmann Islands has been exceptionally good, and at least 50 per cent. more fish had been landed there by the 15th May than by the same date last year.

On the west coast the fishing has so far been rather poor, but there now seem to be signs of improvement.

The French fleet, consisting of about 80 sailing vessels and about 30 trawlers, has fished very well, very much better than last year. Some of the sailing vessels have during the winter fishing season caught 45,000–50,000 cod, as against 16,000–20,000 last year.

(13,685.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of April, 1911, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 5*d.* per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1909 has been issued (see notices on pp. 513 and 458 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th June and 1st September, 1910, respectively, and p. 435 of this issue), and may be purchased* at a cost of 5*s.* 2*d.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 2*d.* for the second volume, and 3*s.* 1*d.* for the supplement. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1905–1909, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and in the supplement a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries *of consignment* for imports and countries of final destination for exports. A supplementary volume similar to that noted above for 1909 will continue to be issued for later years, in which particulars will be given as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1*d.*) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the May issue:—State of the Labour Market in April; Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief; Austrian Scheme for Improving the Supply of Small Dwellings; Friendly Societies in France in 1908; Hours of Labour in Bakeries in Switzerland; New Japanese Factory Law; German Labour Colonies in 1910; Recent Conciliation Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Government Publications.

No. 4,664. Trade of Consular District of Savannah (U.S.A.) in 1910.

Cotton trade.
Lumber industry.
Turpentine and resin production.
Rice cultivation.
Reports from Charleston, Wilmington, Brunswick, Port Royal and Beaufort, and Darien.
Map.

No. 4,665. Trade of Consular District of Vera Cruz (Mexico) in 1910.

Coal and oil fuel.
Petroleum discoveries.
Steamship services.

No. 4,666. Finances of the Argentine Republic in the years 1909–10.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

East India (Financial Statement and Budget). Copy of the Indian Financial Statement and Budget for 1911–12, *and Discussions thereon in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. H. C.* 155. *Price* 2*s.* 11*d.*

East India (Railways and Irrigation Works). "Return showing the Estimated Position, as regards Capital Expenditure, of the several Railways and Irrigation Works under Construction in India, on the 31*st day of March,* 1911, *and the Proposed Expenditure thereon during* 1911–12 *(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No.* 115, *of Session* 1910)." *H. C.* 134. *Price* 1*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
664	Trinidad and Tobago, 1909-10	3½*d.*
665	Southern Nigeria, 1909...	6½*d.*
666	Mauritius, 1909...	3½*d.*
667	British Honduras, 1909...	3*d.*
668	St. Vincent, 1909-10	3*d.*
669	East Africa Protectorate, 1909-10	10*d.*
670	Uganda, 1909-10...	4½*d.*
671	British Guiana, 1909–10	3½*d.*
672	St. Lucia, 1909	2½*d.*
673	Leeward Islands, 1909-10	4½*d.*
674	Northern Nigeria, 1909...	4*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
75	West Indies: The Imperial Department of Agriculture	1½*d.*
76	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1907-8	½*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Annual and Miscellaneous Series.

No.	Place.	Price.
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4652	Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1910...	4½*d.*
4644	Hungary, 1909–10	1½*d.*
	Belgium:	
4629	Antwerp, shipping in 1910...	2*d.*
	Denmark:	
4636	Finances, report on ...	2½*d.*
4642	Trade, &c., 1910	4½*d.*
	France:	
4659	Bordeaux, 1910	3*d.*
4651	Havre, 1910	6*d.*
4639	Réunion, 1910	½*d.*
	Germany:	
4626	Finances, report on ...	3*d.*
4627	Trade, preliminary report for 1910	1½*d.*
	Greece:	
4647	Cyclades, 1910	4*d.*
4649	Morea, Ætolia, & Acarnania, 1910	2½*d.*
	Italy:	
4619	Florence, 1909	5*d.*
4660	Genoa, 1910	4*d.*
4618	Italy, 1909	1½*d.*
4635	Venice, 1909-10	1*d.*
	Netherlands:	
4637	Amsterdam, 1910	1½*d.*
4654	Rotterdam, 1910	2½*d.*
	Norway:	
4620	Norway, 1909	1½*d.*
4645	„ 1910	4½*d.*
	Portugal:	
4641	Azores, 1910	1½*d.*
4625	Goa, 1909-10	½*d.*
4643	Oporto, 1910	1*d.*
	Spain:	
4656	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1910...	4*d.*
4658	Canary Islands, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Liberia:	
4662	Liberia, 1910	½*d.*
	Morocco:	
4624	Morocco, 1909	5*d.*
4621	Tangier, 1909	3½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4630	Chinkiang, 1910	4*d.*
4631	Ichang and Shasi, 1910 ...	½*d.*
	Japan:	
4655	Hakodate, 1910	4½*d.*
4661	Nagasaki, 1910	2½*d.*
679	*Oil industry of Echigo* ...	2*d.*
	Siam:	
4623	Monthon of Chumpawn, 1909, and part of 1910 ...	2*d.*
4622	Monthon of Puket, 1909 and part of 1910	2½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4653	Colima, 1910	½*d.*
4663	Tampico, 1910	2½*d.*
4665	Vera Cruz, 1910	1½*d.*
	United States of America:	
4634	Baltimore, 1910	3*d.*
4657	Porto Rico, 1910	3*d.*
4650	San Francisco, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
4664	Savannah, 1910	5½*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Guatemala:	
4628	Guatemala, 1909	2½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentina:	
4666	Finances, report on... ...	1½*d.*
	Brazil:	
4646	Bahia, 1910	1*d.*
	Chile:	
4633	Antofagasta, 1910	1*d.*
4632	Coquimbo, 1910	2½*d.*
	Peru:	
4640	Iquitos, 1910	½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4648	Ciudad Bolivar, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
	WEST INDIES –	
4638	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1910	4*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office, since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Treaty Series.

No.		Price.
	Austria-Hungary.	
1	Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of questions which may arise between the two Governments...	½*d.*
	Denmark.	
10	Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 25th October, 1905	½*d.*
	France.	
9	Convention concerning the Exchange of Post Office Money Orders between New Zealand and France	½*d.*
	Germany.	
8	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting Extradition between British and German Protectorates ...	½*d.*
	Netherlands.	
5	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples ...	½*d.*
	Norway.	
2	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway providing for the Telegraph Service between the two countries	½*d.*
	Tunis.	
3	Additional Articles to the Convention of August 24th, 1889, for the Exchange of Money Orders between the United Kingdom and Tunis	½*d.*
	United States.	
4	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½*d.*
	Zanzibar.	
7	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar Abrogating the Treaty of 30th April, 1886. Declaration Abrograting, so far as regards Zanzibar, the Treaty of 31st May, 1839, between the United Kingdom and Muscat...	½*d.*
6	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States. Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	1*d.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications and Newspapers received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 3rd June, 1911, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Timber Trade in Hesse-Nassau (Germany).
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 18th May. (X. 2,355.)

Cotton Production in North China.
"*Handelsberichten*" (The Hague), 25th May.

Linseed Crop in Argentina.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 20th May.

Cattle Trade of Argentina, January and February, 1911.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 16th May.

Rubber Planting in Martinique.
"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 13th May. (X. 1,673.)

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

Water Power Development in Scandinavia.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*" 25th May. (X. 3,094.)

Locomotive Industry in Japan.
"*Handelsberichten*" (The Hague), 25th May.

Steel Belting for Power Transmission.
"*Revue Textile*" (Paris), May.

Irrigation in the Punjab.
"*Engineering News*" (New York), 18th May.

Grindstones, their Manufacture and Use.
"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Use of Oil Fuel for Metal-smelting.
"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Fuel Efficiency of the Iron Blast Furnace.
"*Bulletin of Institute of American Engineers*" (New York), May.

Blast Furnace and Coke Oven Gases—Results of their use in Germany.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th May.

Machinery Markets in the United States.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th May.

Practical Side of Electric Spot Welding.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th May.

American Machinery in Europe.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th May.

Mining and Minerals.

Mining Industry of Transvaal in 1910.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 23rd May.

Italian Iron and Steel Syndicate.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 30th May. (X. 4,187.)

Mining and Minerals—*continued*.

Steel Works Union (Germany) Production of "B" Products in April.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 454.)

Iron and Steel Trade Report for the United States.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 450.)

Iron Market in Belgium.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 409.)

Mineral Market in France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 407.)

Iron Market in Luxemburg.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 26th May. (X. 411.)

Mining Industry in Dortmund District (Germany).
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 28th May. (X. 411.)

Coal Market in Ruhr District (Germany).
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 23rd May. (X. 413.)

Coal Production in Germany, April.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 24th May. (X. 440.)

Upper Silesian Coal Market.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 28th May. (X. 413.)

Siegerland Iron Market Report.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 24th May, (X. 454.)

Pig Iron Market Report for Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 26th May. (X. 808.)

Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 23rd May. (X. 1,282.)

Petroleum Industry in Austria.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 21st May. (X. 2,580.)

Lead Smelting in the Ore-Hearth.
"*Bulletin of Institute of American Engineers*" (New York), May.

Prussian State Mines.
"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Berlin), 25th May.

Phosphate Deposits in Tonkin.
"*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" (Paris), 25th May.

Zinc and Lead Trades in the South-West of the United States.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 16th and 20th May.

Ore Deposits at Porcupine (Canada).
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 20th May.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Mining and Minerals—*continued.*

Potash Syndicate (German and American Contracts).
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 25th May. (X. 1,435.)

Iron Ores of Brazil.
"*Bulletin*" of the Pan-American Union, April, 1911.

Shipping, Railways and Transport.

Statistics of Roumanian State Railways, 1909-1910.
"*Moniteur Commercial Roumain*," 1st May.

Electric Railway Working in Switzerland.
"*Handelsmuseum*" (Vienna), 25th May.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Trade of British India.
"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), April. (X. 4,836.)

Silk (Raw) market in Milan for April.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 23rd May.

Woollen Trade of France in 1910.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 23rd May.

Textile Market Report, France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th May. (X. 447.)

Textiles and Textile Materials—(*continued*).

Woollen Market Report, Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 26th May. (X. 587.)

Cotton Carding.
"*Revue Textile*" (Paris), May.

Cotton Industry of Rouen.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 20th May.

Silk Exhibition in Turin.
"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 17th May. (X. 3,808)

Wool Production in Russia, 1911.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 16th May.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Stettin (Germany) Chamber of Commerce Report for 1910.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 24th May. (X. 508.)

Methods of Payment in Chile.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 16th May.

Miscellaneous.

Alcohol Industry in Germany.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 20th May. (X. 4,479.)

Fishing Industry of Denmark, 1910.
"*Konsulatberetninger*" (Christiania), 6th May.

CONSULAR REPORTS ISSUED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Austrian Reports—
Trade of Antivari (Montenegro) in 1910.
Trade of Nikolaieff (Russia) in 1910.
Trade of Madras in 1909-10.
Trade of Bangkok (Siam) in 1910.

French Reports—
Trade of Newfoundland in 1909-10.
Trade of Corea in 1910.
Trade of Ireland in 1910.
Commercial Information *re* Yünnan (China).
Trade of Almeria (Spain) in 1910.

German Reports—
Iron and Steel Industry of Middlesbrough in 1910.
Trade of Helsingfors (Finland) in 1909.
Trade of Marseilles in 1909.
Trade of Guatemala in 1909.
Trade and Economic Situation in Japan 1909.
Trade of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) in 1909.
Trade and Shipping of Philippines in 1909.

Italian Report—Trade of State of Goyaz (Brazil), 1910.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Geological Survey Record, Vol. XLI., Part I., 1911.

South Africa—Johannesburg Year Book, 1911.

Jamaica—Handbook of Jamaica (Directory), 1911.

Switzerland—Compte d'Etat de la Confédération Suisse, 1910.

Japan—Report of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, 1910.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 22 weeks ended 1st June, 1911 :—

	Week ended 1st June, 1911.	22 Weeks ended 1st June, 1911.	Week ended 1st June, 1911.	22 Weeks ended 1st June, 1911.
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	19,722	1,395,643	1,850	117,599
Brazilian	3,830	56,072	176	3,858
East Indian	2,991	63,980	25	4,667
Egyptian	3,218	265,649	435	83,529
Miscellaneous	3,204*	49,095†	11	1,645
Total	32,965	1,830,439	2,497	211,298

* Including 326 bales British West Indian, 148 bales British West African, and 538 bales British East African.

† Including 7,195 bales British West Indian, 3,279 bales British West African, 13,951 bales British East African, and 41 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn**, per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 3rd June, 1911, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Week ended 3rd June, 1911	32 5	24 10	19 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1904	26 6	18 5	16 10
1905	31 4	24 0	18 11
1906	30 3	23 4	19 11
1907	32 0	24 7	20 7
1908	33 1	25 10	18 4
1909	43 1	25 7	21 3
1910	30 2	21 8	17 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed, having rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, firms desirous of utilising this source of information are now (since 1st April, 1910) required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1910, 1,130 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 74,203) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,104 Circular letters and copies totalling 51,816 sent out in 1909.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.*

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada ...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
(Branch Office:	73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ...	Trades Commissioner, 98, Victoria Street, S.W.

* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.